

ABSTRACT

A tripod type constant velocity joint comprising a hollow cylindrical housing fixed to the end of a first rotary shaft and formed at the inner peripheral surface thereof with axially extending recessed grooves opened at one axial end and located at circumferentially trisectional positions on the inner peripheral surface, a tripod consisting of a boss fixed to the end of a second rotary shaft, and end-spherical trunnion journals radially projecting from circumferentially trisectional positions on the boss, a roller assemblies each consisting of an inner roller swingably fitted at the inner peripheral surface thereof on the spherical outer peripheral surface of the trunnion journal, and an outer roller supported for rotation and axial movement on the outer peripheral surface of the inner roller through needle rollers, wherein the outer rollers are received in the recessed grooves in the housing and are rollable axially of the housing, each recessed groove consists of guide surfaces contacting the outer peripheral surface of the outer roller and subjected to loads, and guide shoulder surfaces for guiding the outer roller axially of the housing, and only the side of the outer diameter of said boss associated with the end of the second rotary shaft is heavily chamfered. A relief is locally formed along the forged parting line of the trunnion journal. The root of the tripod journal is of non-circular cross-section in which the diameter as measured circumferentially of the joint is larger than the diameter as measured axially of the joint.